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Bulletin on Current Literature



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The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

The **NATIONAL SOCIETY**
for **CRIPPLED CHILDREN** *and Adults, Inc.*
11 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 3, ILL.

• SINCE 1921 THIRTY-THREE YEARS OF SERVICE

The NATIONAL SOCIETY



for

CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and* ADULTS

Founded in 1921, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal Society, is a nationwide federation of fifty-two state and territorial societies dedicated to the purpose of helping crippled children and adults. This objective is implemented through a three-fold program:

Education of the public as a whole, of professional persons concerned with the care and treatment of the crippled, of the families of the crippled, particularly parents, and of volunteers and employers.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of crippling, and of improved methods of care, education and treatment of crippled children and adults.

Direct services to improve the health, welfare, education, recreation and employment opportunities for the crippled, toward the goal of rehabilitation.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Services are determined by unmet needs, existing facilities, resources of the Society

and availability of trained personnel and include case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, treatment centers, rehabilitation centers and curative workshops, mobile clinics, special education, social service, psychological services, sheltered workshops and homebound employment, promotion of employment opportunities for the crippled, recreation, and provision of equipment and prosthetic devices.

The National headquarters provides professional consultation in program planning and community organization to state and local member societies. It maintains liaison with medical specialty groups, offers legislative guidance, a nationwide lending library devoted to literature on handicapping conditions, and a free national personnel registry and employment service which recruits and refers professional workers. It also has an active program of professional education, including scholarships and fellowships, summer workshops for training of professional personnel, exhibits at professional meetings and the publication and distribution of printed materials.

11 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET :: CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

New Additions to the Library's Periodical Collection

The World Veteran, The World Veterans Federation, 27, rue de la Michodiere, Paris (2e), France. Monthly. \$1.00 a year.

Rehabilitation Bulletin, World Veterans Federation, 27, rue de la Michodiere, Paris (2e), France. Irregular. Apply.

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AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT

763. Haddan, Chester C. (1633 Court Pl., Denver, Colo.)

Status of the above-knee suction socket in the United States, by Chester C. Haddan and Atha Thomas. Artificial Limbs. May, 1954. pp. 29-39.

A review of the early history of the suction socket, clinical research in the United States, surveys of amputee acceptance, factors in technique and factors relating to the artificial leg. Physical and mental factors influencing the use of the prosthesis are considered.

Also in this issue: The objectives of the lower-extremity prosthetics program, by Howard D. Eberhart, p. 4. -Contributions of the lower-extremity prosthetics program, by Edmond M. Wagner, p. 8. -Mechanical aids for alignment of lower-extremity prostheses, by Charles W. Radcliffe, p. 20.

AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT--RESEARCH

764. Bechtol, Charles O. (Univ. of Calif. Med. Center, San Francisco, Calif.)

Artificial limbs for child amputees. Children. May-June, 1954. 1:3: 92-96.

A program of research in the problems of the child amputee is being planned by the Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs of the National Research Council. Adult research programs already in operation can be expanded to include the child amputee; special studies are to be conducted at various orthopedic centers over the country. Projects already under way in Michigan and California are mentioned. Briefly discussed are some of the problems for which research is necessary.

AMPUTATION--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

765. Berger, Norman (College of Engineering, N. Y. Univ., 252 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N. Y.)

Functions and use of APRL terminal devices, by Norman Berger and Marshall A. Graham. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. May-June, 1954. 8:3:107-111.

Functions of the new Army Prosthetic Research Laboratory devices (the APRL hook and the APRL hand with cosmetic glove) are described and a training program for amputees in their use is outlined. It has been the writers' experience that such a program can provide the average amputee with a foundation of basic skills necessary to use the devices as functional tools in any situation.

APHASIA

766. Karlin, Isaac W. (1509 Union St., Brooklyn 13, N. Y.)

Aphasias in children. Am. J. Diseases of Children. June, 1954. 87:6:752-767.

Dr. Karlin discusses the etiology of congenital and acquired aphasia in children, stressing the difficulty of making a differential diagnosis between an aphasic child and those with mental retardation, the child with schizophrenia, and the autistic child. Principles for the treatment and rehabilitation of the aphasic child are outlined.

767. Nielsen, J. M. (1380 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles 25, Calif.)

Aphasia rehabilitation; a report of nine successful cases (with three illustrations), by J. M. Nielsen (and others). Military Surgeon. June, 1954. 114:6:462-469.

Nine successful cases from the Aphasia Clinic of the VA Hospital at Long Beach are presented in abstract to demonstrate the practical nature of the methods used in retraining aphasic patients. Given fairly good general health, a will to recover, and one good hemisphere for retraining, virtually any aphasic can obtain satisfactory results in a retraining program, the authors believe. One case of dysarthria due to bilateral lesions is included to show what can be done even with such a case.

See also 828; 894.

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

768. Kelly, Michael (Stanhill Med. Centre, Melbourne, Australia)

How to prevent crippling in rheumatoid arthritis. Lancet. June 5, 1954. 266:6823:1158-1161.

To prevent crippling of knees and wrist in rheumatoid arthritis, the author recommends that the knee be kept extended in a caliper and the patient encouraged to walk. For the prevention of deformity in the wrist, it is suggested that the wrist be immobilized continuously in plaster splints which allow the fingers to be used and the hand to be rotated. Arthritic joints immobilized for a few weeks do not ankylose, he states.

769. Paul, William D. (State Univ. of Iowa Coll. of Med., Iowa City, Iowa)

Effects of nitrogen mustard therapy in patients with rheumatoid arthritis, by William D. Paul (and others). Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. June, 1954. 35:6:371-380.

"Seventeen patients with severe active rheumatoid arthritis were studied before and after treatment with nitrogen mustard. Sixteen patients showed considerable improvement, averaging from minor (grade III) to major (grade II). The duration of improvement averaged twelve weeks . . . Nitrogen mustard was employed as an experimental form of therapy and is not recommended for routine treatment of rheumatoid arthritis."--Summary. The study was designed to follow clinical, chemical, and metabolic changes occurring after administration of nitrogen mustard.

ASPHYXIA

770. Mann, John (Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Canada)

Some physical factors in resuscitation of the newborn and a controlled resuscitator. Brit. J. Phys. Med. June, 1954. 17:6:126-132.

ASPHYXIA (continued)

A restatement of certain fundamental facts concerning the need for resuscitation in the newborn, with a description of the etiology of anoxia neonatorum, the stages in asphyxiation, and a recommended method and machine used for resuscitation at the Toronto General Hospital for more than three years. The machine has worked successfully in that period with no mechanical breakdowns and no maintenance or service work required.

BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

771. Hyde, James F. C., Jr.

Law as a profession for the blind. New York, Am. Foundation for the Blind, 1954. 67 p. (No. 1, Vocational ser.)

Personal experiences of blind men trained in the legal profession relate the problems encountered in legal work, what compensation to expect, what the work is like in large cities, small towns, and suburban communities, and give guidance on other aspects of such a career. Advice for those wishing to become federal employees is included.

Available from American Foundation for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y., at 75¢ a copy.

BLIND--ETIOLOGY

772. Brokaw, Katherin (Rip Van Winkle Clinic, Hudson, N. Y.)

Retroental fibroplasia, by Katherin Brokaw and Irma Waldo. J. Am. Med. Women's Assn. June, 1954. 9:6:181-187.

A case of premature birth with a complication of osteomyelitis, and with the now recognized frequently associated condition of retroental fibroplasia, is presented. The case further demonstrates the coincidence of cutaneous hemangiomas in prematures with the eye disease. Pathology, clinical features, incidence and onset are discussed. Theories on etiology and possible therapeutic avenues for exploration are given.

773. Haik, George M. (812 Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans 16, La.)

Retroental fibroplasia; an ophthalmic-pediatric-obstetric problem, by George M. Haik, George S. Ellis, and Timoteo Jimenez. J. La. State Med. Soc. June, 1954. 106:6:214-227. Reprint.

A review of studies on the pathologic process of the disease, with a discussion of incidence and its increase, etiologic factors, prophylaxis and therapy, and recommendations that pediatricians, obstetricians, and ophthalmologists assume a joint responsibility for controlling the disease. 31 references.

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 893.

BRACES

774. Moor-Jankowski, Jan K. (Orthopedic Clinic, Berne Univ. Med. School, Berne, Switzerland)

New braces for common peroneal nerve paralysis. Am. J. Phys. Med. June, 1954. 33:3:157-166.

" . . . two braces are described which are believed to be more useful and functionally correct than those used presently . . . " An anatomical

BRACES (continued)

analysis of the functions of the supportive and connective system of the lower leg is given with a technical description of the braces. Adaptations are suggested for braces for female patients. Advantages, disadvantages, and adaptability of the braces are discussed.

775. Von Werssowetz, Odon F. (Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation, Gonzales, Tex.)

The use and abuse of braces in rehabilitation of neuromuscular disorders. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. June, 1954. 35:6:363-368.

Points of critical importance in planning braces are outlined, stressing the different requirements for protecting weak muscles in appliances to favor functional activity. The necessity of adapting elbow and shoulder parts of a support to favor hand function is emphasized. Bracing in the lower extremity is based on the need for stability and locomotion; an offset joint is useful to provide security and to improve position and function. The author places emphasis on proper evaluation of the disability and more scientific selection and prescription of apparatus.

BRAIN

776. Bakwin, Harry (132 E. 71st St., New York 21, N. Y.)

Physiologic studies of the brain in health and disease. J. Pediatrics. June, 1954. 44:6:695-702.

Dr. Bakwin reviews briefly some of the more recent studies on the intimate anatomy and physiology of the brain and the relation of biology to mental health. 15 references.

777. Walls, E. W.

The cerebral cortex and hypothalamus. Physiotherapy. May, 1954. 40:5:139-147.

A discussion of the anatomy and physiology of the cerebral cortex and hypothalamus, briefly mentioning early studies of brain functioning and various methods of investigating the functions and connections of the cerebral cortex.

CAMPING

778. Foster, Walter N.

Camping can be a year 'round home program. Crippled Child. June, 1954. 32:1:8-12.

The writer suggests activities which may be adapted to allow participation by crippled children; these can form the basis for both camp and home programs. Among them are: gardening, music, arts and crafts, and games and sports.

See also 801; 808.

CAMPING--DIRECTORIES

779. The Sargent guide to summer camps; representative private summer camps for boys and girls throughout the country; 9th ed. Boston, Porter Sargent, Publishers, 1954. 127 p. Paperbound.
Annual edition of the Sargent Handbook Series.

CAMPING--DIRECTORIES (continued)

Lists 520 of the leading resident private camps, their location, tuition, and specialized forms of recreation. Listings are classified by type and by programs. On pp. 88-91 are listed several summer programs for handicapped and maladjusted children.

Available from Porter Sargent, Publishers, 11 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass., at \$1.10 a copy.

CEREBRAL PALSY

780. Colli-Grisoni, Adelaide

Reeducation motrice des la premiere enfance de sujets atteints d'encephalopathie infantile. Courrier. Feb., 1954. 4:2:55-60.

Article in French; summaries in English and Spanish.

Stresses the motor rehabilitation of infants through the maintenance of normal movement, as far as possible, to help in establishing normal reflex circuits. The various stages of rehabilitation are described, the major one being the acquirement of standing followed by the coordination of walking. Constant collaboration of the family is necessary to prevent the return of abnormal positions and movements. The method is advocated since it seems more rapid and effective than the rehabilitation of older children, in addition it requires very simple apparatus and is much less expensive.

781. Courville, Cyril B. (1801 New Jersey St., Los Angeles 33, Calif.)

The problem of cerebral palsy. Bul. Los Angeles Neurological Soc. Dec., 1953. 18:4:157-188. Reprint.

An article reviewing briefly the history of cerebral palsy, incidence, and etiological factors causing the cerebral damage, with a discussion of the applied anatomy and physiology of cerebral palsy, clinical syndromes, diagnosis and evaluation, elements of prognosis, and principles of therapy. It is recommended that the program of care begin with a preliminary examination and evaluation by the general practitioner or pediatrician, with specific investigations into the cause and nature of the disorder by a team of specialists. The physician trained in physical therapy administers a program of corrective therapy in association with the orthopedist. The educators' responsibility is the development of the child's intellectual capacities and the provision of vocational training in line with his physical abilities and inherent potentialities.

A more complete survey of the problem of cerebral palsy, based on this original article, will appear in monograph form, published by San Lucas Press, 316 N. Bailey St., Los Angeles, Calif.

782. Keats, Sidney (31 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J.)

Recent advances in the rehabilitation of the child with cerebral palsy. Brit. J. Phys. Med. June, 1954. 17:6:133-135, 144.

A definition of cerebral palsy, with a brief discussion of the five clinical types, etiology, steps in rehabilitation, testing of mental ability, and the aims of rehabilitation.

CEREBRAL PALSY--CALIFORNIA

783. Thelander, H. E. (3641 California St., San Francisco, Calif.)

A preschool cerebral palsy program. J. Am. Med. Women's Assn. May, 1954. 9:5:157-159, 166. Reprint.

CEREBRAL PALSY--CALIFORNIA (continued)

A summarization of the organization of a preschool cerebral palsy program at Children's Hospital, San Francisco, briefly describing the admission clinic, therapy program, consultation services, group work with parents, educational training program, and research. The writer points out positive aspects of experience in the program as well as errors to avoid in organization.

CEREBRAL PALSY--IOWA

784. George, Everett M. (1010 Equitable Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa)

An appraisal of current methods of treating cerebral palsy; III. Treatment of cerebral palsy away from medical center. Am. Practitioner and Digest of Treatment. Feb., 1954. 5:2:123-125. Reprint.

Reports findings on parent reaction to handicapped children and describes services available from the Cerebral Palsy Treatment Center, sponsored by the Junior League of Des Moines, as well as other services available in the state. Administration of the Center and the advantages of a center away from a teaching hospital are discussed.

CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

785. Tizard, J. P. M. (Dr. Crothers, 300 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

Disturbances of sensation in children with hemiplegia, by J. P. M. Tizard, Richmond S. Paine, and Bronson Crothers. J. Am. Med. Assn. June 12, 1954. 155:7:628-632.

A report on 106 patients with hemiplegia, giving statistical data on the occurrence of sensory deficits and pointing out that they may be demonstrated at an earlier age than is often believed to be the case. The possible presence of impaired sensation in the affected arm is significant when considering physical therapy and orthopedic surgery. Sensory impairment included most frequently total or partial astereognosis, or diminished two-point discrimination, with the extent of involvement usually greater in the group with hemiplegia acquired subsequent to birth.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EQUIPMENT

786. Dorinson, S. Malvern (442 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.)

Antidrool mask for children with cerebral palsy. J. Am. Med. Assn. May 29, 1954. 155:5:439-440.

A description of a mask which prevents mouth breathing and gradually causes the child to develop the habit of swallowing his saliva rather than drooling. It has been used in approximately 10 cases and has proved successful in all of them. Treatment varied from one month up to six months. Children so treated were between the ages of 3 and 8 and attended special classes for children with cerebral palsy where supervision was constant and well directed.

CEREBRAL PALSY--ETIOLOGY

787. Wilson, Ruby K. (Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kan.)

An investigation of birth records of children with cerebral palsy as given by the attending physicians. Cerebral Palsy Rev. May, 1954. 15: 5:3-5, 10.

CEREBRAL PALSY--ETIOLOGY (continued)

In this synopsis of research done towards completion of requirements for the M. A. degree in Logopedics at the University of Wichita, the writer states that this study presents information given by attending physicians or obstetricians at the birth of cases with cerebral palsy, as well as a comparison from standard case histories of prenatal and neonatal records of these cases of cerebral palsy and normals. " . . . The purpose was to observe whether conditions of the birth of a child with cerebral palsy differ from the normal to such an extent as to contribute possibly to the brain injury "

CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

788. Perlstein, Meyer A. (185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.)

Cerebral palsy; method of (4) p.

Reprinted from: Conn, Howard F., ed. Current therapy, 1954.

Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1954.

Discusses briefly medical and allied specialists who have a place on the treatment team, modalities of special therapy, the use of orthopedic surgery in cerebral palsy, equipment helpful in training the child, and the drug therapy used in attempts to control tensions and extraneous movements.

789. Wertheimer, Pierre

Les therapeutiques neurochirurgicales des encephalopathies infantiles, (by) Pierre Wertheimer et Michel Jouvét. Pediatric. 1954. 9:3:213-226. Reprint.

"The authors begin their account by analyzing the etiological conditions and the anatomical lesions which fix the limits of child encephalopathies (cerebral palsies). They try to enter into the physiopathological ways of their motor and mental troubles. From these considerations, two paths are possible for neurosurgery: the first is 'lesional' with radical pretensions. The second is 'functional.' Giving a list of the various means of these two tendencies, they point out the indications and possibilities of each one. They refer at last to their proper statistical data. "--English resume.

CEREBRAL PALSY--RESEARCH

790. Gesell, Arnold (Gesell Institute of Child Development, 310 Prospect St., New Haven 11, Conn.)

Cerebral palsy research and the preschool years. Postgraduate Med. Feb., 1954. 15:2:104-108. Reprint.

The author, in his presidential address at the 7th annual meeting of the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy, stresses systematic developmental examination of infant behavior for earlier detection of minimal cerebral injury, pointing out its mutual value to the doctor and the family. Such an approach promotes better understanding of the problems of diagnosis, guidance, and education. The preschool years, including infancy, are of critical importance in the policies of research and treatment programs.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION

791. Gillis, Bill

What! No school on Saturday?; a newspaper report on Nevada's Washoe County educational program for crippled children, as written by . . . for the Reno Evening Gazette. Crippled Child. June, 1954. 32:1:16-18.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

A description of the activities of a special cerebral palsy class in Reno, made possible by "permissive" legislation passed at the last session of the Nevada legislature. Five boys and one girl, among them Freddie Wilson, the 1953 Easter Seal boy, attend school for three hours a day, Monday through Friday, enjoying their first opportunity to go to school. Las Vegas has established a similar class since September.

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT)

792. Smithson, Dorothy (88 Park St., Rutland, Vt.)

Affection by proxy; Vermont plan provides family living for crippled children undergoing care at rehabilitation center, by Dorothy Smithson and Emily B. Sheldon. Crippled Child. June, 1954. 32:1:4-7.

The Vermont Association for the Crippled solved the problem of giving inpatient treatment at its Children's Rehabilitation Center without using a residential institution. Foster home care is provided patients throughout the 37-week school year by the people of Rutland who over a five year period have cared for 59 children in 28 foster homes. More rapid progress is made therapeutically because of the warmth of family surroundings.

Mimeographed copies of the original article from which this was adapted are available to professional persons on request to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Illinois.

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT)--FICTION

See 895.

CHOREA

793. Keidan, S. E. (Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, Eng.)

Progress in rheumatic chorea; a simple test. Lancet. June 12, 1954. 266:6824:1220-1221.

A simple test of the degree of fluctuation of the hand grip is described; it claims to give a fairly reliable objective assessment of progress in the course of rheumatic chorea. Three other tests used to assess the response to treatment with corticotrophin are mentioned with their disadvantages for use.

CHRONIC DISEASE

794. American Cancer Society (47 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.)

Building positive approaches to the chronically ill. Public Health Reports. May, 1954. 69:5:462-470.

Symposium sponsored by . . . at the National Conference of Social Work, June, 1953.

Presented in brief are the remarks of four of the five panel members of the symposium who outlined the problems of the medical team--medical social worker, the nurse and the physician, the public assistance worker, and the volunteer in their attempts to meet the needs of the chronically ill. Members of the panel whose discussions are summarized were: Mary F. Bozeman, Edna L. Fritz, Mary S. Weaver, and Bell Greve. Dr. James L. Caughey, Jr., presented a paper on the responsibilities of the physician which is abstracted.

CHRONIC DISEASE (continued)

795. The care of the long-term patient; national conference. Public Health Reports. June, 1954. 69:6:553-559.

Contains excerpts from the keynote address by Leonard W. Mayo, chairman of the Commission on Chronic Illness, at the second national conference of the Commission held March 18-20, 1954. Mr. Mayo's address gave the scope and purposes of the conference. Also includes condensations of speeches by representatives of organizations sponsoring the conference. Summary reports and recommendations of the five conference committees appeared in the May, 1954, issue of Chronic Illness Newsletter.

796. Krusen, Frank H. (102-110 2nd Ave., S. W., Rochester, Minn.)

Physical medicine and rehabilitation for the chronically ill. J. Am. Geriatrics Soc. Feb., 1954. 2:2:75-85. Reprint.

Dr. Krusen stresses the need for support of the concepts of physical, mental, and social rehabilitation in contrast to traditional passive acceptance and neglect in the management of the chronically ill. He reviews the factual information included in the report of the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, and agrees with many of its recommendations for improved rehabilitation services to be provided in the general hospital. He urges that general hospital departments of physical medicine and rehabilitation develop sound programs for the teaching of proper methods of rehabilitation and for further research into the problems of chronic illness.

797. Silverstein, Henry (New Mt. Sinai Hosp., 550 University Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada)

Physical medicine for the aged and chronically ill. Canadian Med. Assn. J. Jan., 1954. 70:1:31-34. Reprint.

With the increase in life expectancy in the province of Ontario, the author sees the need for increased services for the rehabilitation of the aged and chronically ill. He describes the aims of physical medicine for this group, forms of treatment found suitable, and the need for further research and clinical studies on the degenerative diseases and problems of old age. A brief description of the Jewish Home for the Aged in Toronto is included.

CHRONIC DISEASE--PHYSICAL THERAPY

798. Griffin, James E. (School of Auxiliary Med. Services, Univ. of Penn., Philadelphia, Penn.)

Physical therapists' problems in chronic illness. Physical Therapy Rev. June, 1954. 34:6:293-298.

" . . . primarily a reflective study of daily problems which must be faced by the physical therapist in handling disabilities which cannot be overcome in a short period of time The observations are based on a personal knowledge of approximately 1,500 admissions and readmissions at the Veterans Home and Hospital, Rocky Hill, Connecticut. Cerebrovascular accidents, peripheral vascular diseases with and without amputation, orthopedic disabilities, and central nervous dysfunctions make up the bulk of the admissions. It is entirely an inpatient hospital, for male patients"

CLEFT PALATE

799. Glanz, Sanford

Management of cleft lip deformities. Texas State J. Med. Dec., 1953. 49:12:850-855. Reprint.

CLEFT PALATE (continued)

"Recent advances in the management of cleft lip deformities are presented with particular reference to the LeMesurier operation which results in normal lip contour with a fine step-line scar and overcomes the stigma of the classical straight-line harelip closure. Preliminary care of the infant with cleft lip is explained, including the mechanics of feeding and other important preoperative considerations The LeMesurier surgical technique is described briefly, followed by the significant details of postoperative care Cleft palate deformities, present in almost 50 per cent of infants with cleft lip, are discussed briefly Pertinent aspects of incidence, embryology and etiology of cleft lip deformities are included with a brief review of the literature. "--Summary.

CONGENITAL DEFECT--ETIOLOGY

800. Cohan, Sidney Q. (8 Gramercy Park, New York, N. Y.)

Congenital anomalies in the rat produced by excessive intake of Vitamin A during pregnancy. Pediatrics. June, 1954. 13:6:556-567.

A report presenting further data on gross abnormalities following excessive vitamin A intake during pregnancy, as well as the results of an investigation into the critical developmental period of its action. Includes a Spanish abstract of the article.

CONVALESCENCE--RECREATION

See 896.

DAY CAMPING

801. Jewish Center Program Aids. Feb., 1954. 14:2.

Entire issue devoted to the subject: Day camping.

Contains articles on organization and development of day camping of various kinds, range of activities, responsibilities of director, opportunities for family camping in the Center program, and resources for planning programs.

This issue is available from National Jewish Welfare Board, Jewish Center Division, 145 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y., at 75¢ a copy.

DEAF--DIRECTORIES

802. American Annals of the Deaf. Jan., 1954. 99:1.

The annual directory covering a list of instructors of the deaf, teacher training centers, organizations of and for the deaf, schools of all types, correspondence courses, summer camps, vocational education, speech and hearing facilities, and statistical information on education of the deaf.

This issue available from Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C., at \$2.00 a copy.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION

803. Vorce, Eleanor C. (904 Lexington Ave., New York 21, N. Y.)

Your child is deaf; advice for parents. Volta Rev. May, 1954. 56:5: 201-204.

Miss Vorce, who has recently been appointed Assistance Principal of the Academic Department of the Lexington School for the Deaf, gives advice to parents of deaf children from the teacher's point of view. She stresses the need for oral communication, for seeing that the child accepts responsibility, suggests sources of help, and advises on the selection of a school.

DEAF--PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

804. Work, (Mrs.) Robert

Working with your young deaf child. Volta Rev. Mar., 1954. 56:3: 114-117.

Suggestions and advice to parents on adjusting to the child's handicap, on training in lipreading, on family relations, and on activities for stimulating the child to learn.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

805. New, Mary C. (904 Lexington Ave., New York 21, N. Y.)

The deaf child's speech vocabulary. Volta Rev. Mar., 1954. 56:3: 105-108.

In the same issue: Carr, Josephine. A limited or limitless vocabulary through speechreading. pp. 109-113.

Suggestions on establishing communication skills for the deaf child by the assistant principal of the Lexington School for the Deaf, New York City. She stresses the use of "natural language," the application of speech to everyday expressions of facts and ideas, and some methods used in nursery, preschool, and primary grades.

In Miss Carr's article on speechreading she states that if it is to be functional and aid in increasing the child's vocabulary, it must be utilized at all times in activities that are meaningful to the child and related to his wants and interests. A few such activities are suggested.

See also 897.

DEAF--SPEECH CORRECTION

806. Roach, Robert E. (Institute of Logopedics, Wichita, Kan.)

Severe deafness in the pre-speech years. Volta Rev. Apr., 1954. 56:4:153-157.

For the pre-school child with severe hearing loss, or deafness, communication is limited by lack of hearing, the resultant wordlessness, inability to understand others or to express his own thoughts. Social, emotional, and educational development are all slowed in like proportion. Advice is given parents on what they can do to aid the development of speech in their deaf children.

807. Farman, J. Jay (999 Locust St., Salem, Ore.)

The Farman-Phillips speech intelligibility diagnostic test. Volta Rev. Apr., 1954. 56:4:168-170.

Describes a test devised during the 1952-53 school year at the Oregon State School for the Deaf to evaluate formally the speech of students enrolled there. Primary objectives of the test are outlined and the score sheet is explained and illustrated. In the original sampling of the test 30 students were evaluated; undesirable material was then eliminated and the test revised for use in the fall term of 1953. A total of 89 students were tested by this method and results are discussed briefly.

DIABETES--RECREATION

808. Harrison, Mary T.

The nurse in a diabetic children's camp. Nursing Outlook. June, 1954. 2:6:292-293.

DIABETES--RECREATION (continued)

Summer work in a diabetic children's camp is fun and a valuable learning experience for the camp nurse, believes the writer who, with her husband, was a counselor at a diabetic camp sponsored by the Cleveland Clinic. Duties of the nurse are described briefly.

EDUCATION--DIRECTORIES

See 898.

EMPLOYMENT

809. Hilton, Conrad

This is our job. Crippled Child. June, 1954. 32:1:13-14.

"One of the nation's outstanding business executives discusses employment for the physically handicapped." Mr. Hilton stresses the dignity of man which makes charity distasteful; employment offers the handicapped a chance to be independent. He cites the example in his hotel chain of results of hiring the handicapped.

EMPLOYMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

810. Ferguson, Thomas (Dept. of Public Health and Social Med., University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland)

A Scottish study of persons registered as disabled under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, by Thomas Ferguson and Angus MacPhail. Glasgow Med. J. Aug., 1953. 34:8:343-353. Reprint.

Statistics gathered in a sample of 30 Employment Exchanges in different parts of Scotland are presented in this report mirroring reasons for registration, types of disability, medical treatment since registration, employment records, family structure in relation to employment, impact of home conditions on resettlement, and problems presented by the disabled of different ages.

ENCEPHALITIS

811. Brewis, E. G. (Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England)

Recent experience of encephalitis in childhood. Brit. Med. J. June 5, 1954. 4874:1298-1302.

"A study of 93 cases of encephalitis is presented; 65 (12 deaths) were of unknown aetiology and 28 (3 deaths) followed definite infections. Sequelae were encountered in 23 of the 78 survivors, an incidence of almost 29%. They were severe or disabling (fits, mental reduction, or hemiplegia) in 15 cases, or 19% of the survivors. An attempt has been made to group many of the cases according to the type of the clinical illness, and it has been found that there appears to be no constant relationship between the clinical picture and the aetiology or pathology"

ENDOCRINE DISORDERS

812. Wilkins, Lawson (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore 5, Md.)

Tools and methods of diagnosis and new trends in the treatment of endocrine disorders. Pediatrics. May, 1954. 13:5:393-402.

A discussion of the newer tools and methods which have made possible advances in clinical endocrinology and new therapeutic approaches to endocrine disorders. This paper was delivered at the presentation of the Borden Award at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Pediatrics, October 1953.

EPILEPSY

813. Epilepsia, The Journal of the International League Against Epilepsy. Nov., 1953. 3d Ser.:2.

Partial contents: On the relationship between adrenal cortical activity and the convulsive state, Gilbert H. Glasner. -Psychological testing in epilepsy: I. Cognitive function, Angela Folsom; II. Personality, Paul W. Pruyser. -Causalgic pain as an epileptic aura, C. W. M. Whitty. -The problem of military service as an employment opportunity for the epileptic, F. A. Quadfasel and H. V. Guhleman. -Disturbance of consciousness in petit mal epilepsy, Y. Shimazono (and others). -So-called "psychomotor" and "temporal" epilepsy; a critical study, Henri Gastaut. -An historical study of neurophysiologic concepts in epilepsy, Dominick P. Purpura. -Properties and alterations of electrically-induced seizures in mice, William C. Brown. -The invisible wall; a poem, J. W. A. Terrell. -Bibliography, the literature of 1952.

This annual issue available from the American League Against Epilepsy, Boston V. A. Hospital, 150 South Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass., at \$2.00 a copy.

814. Hernandez, Lucrecia H. (Dept. of Neuropathology, Facultad de Medicina of the U.N.M.S.M., Lima, Peru)
Abdominal epilepsy. J. Am. Med. Women's Assn. June, 1954. 9:6: 188-191.

"A case of abdominal epilepsy of cerebral origin with electro-encephalogram abnormalities is presented. A rather favorable clinical response was obtained with treatment based on dilantin sodium, phenobarbital, and bromides."--Summary.

A paper translated from the Spanish by Dr. Dolores Canals, New York City.

EPILEPSY--ETIOLOGY

815. Kimball, O. P. (12337 Cedar Rd., Cleveland, Ohio)
On the inheritance of epilepsy. Wis. Med. J. May, 1954. 53:5:271-276.
Reprint.

Presents findings of a study of families having children enrolled in the White Special School for Epilepsy in Detroit and from cases in the author's private practice in Cleveland for the past twenty years. The report deals with the genetics of epilepsy and should shed some light on the question, "Should young adults with epilepsy plan to have children?"

816. Lilienfeld, Abraham M. (615 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore, Md.)
Association of maternal and fetal factors with the development of epilepsy: 1. Abnormalities in the prenatal and paranatal periods, by Abraham M. Lilienfeld and Benjamin Pasamanick. J. Am. Med. Assn. June 19, 1954. 155:8:719-724.

Reports a study of the prenatal and paranatal records of 564 epileptic children born in Baltimore between 1935 and 1952. These records showed significantly more complications of pregnancy and delivery, prematurity, and abnormal neonatal conditions than a similar number of matched controls, and abnormalities were just as frequent among epileptic children whose parents did not have epilepsy. Thus some doubt has been raised as to the

EPILEPSY--ETIOLOGY (continued)

genetic basis of the etiology of convulsive disorders. This report is limited to the association of complications of pregnancy and parturition, and abnormal neonatal conditions with the development of epilepsy.

FOUNDATIONS

817. Why business is finding more uses for foundations. Business Week. June 19, 1954. 1294:166-174, 176, 178. (Readers Serv. Dept., Business Week, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.)

A special report to executives on nonprofit foundations, their purposes, organization and administration, the tax laws concerning foundations, and the uses to which their funds are allocated.

Single copies of the report furnished free by Business Week to its subscribers.

HANDICAPPED--BIBLIOGRAPHY

818. New Jersey. Montclair Public Library

Popular books about the physically handicapped; first supplement, Spring, 1954, compiled by Louise R. Miller. Montclair, The Library, 1954. 8 p. Mimeo.

Brief annotations review popular fiction and non-fiction concerned with physical handicaps and chronic illnesses, copies of which may be found in most libraries. Does not give publishers or prices.

Available from Montclair Library, Montclair, N. J., at 25¢ a copy.

HANDICAPPED--EQUIPMENT

819. Sniderman, Marvin (Miss Hollis, Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Ga.)

The use of self-curing acrylic in the making of a mouthpiece to aid the upper extremity paralytic patient, by Marvin Sniderman and Lucy Irene Hollis. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. May-June, 1954. 8:3:115-116.

Presents a simple, economical method for constructing an acrylic lucite mouthpiece for use by the upper extremity paralytic patient. Self-curing acrylic is advantageous since it may be easily modified for the individual and is esthetically pleasing. Through use of a mouthpiece, head movement can be utilized for performance of many activities of daily living.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

See 899.

HARD OF HEARING

820. O'Hanlon, Redmond L.

Shakespeare and the hard of hearing. Volta Rev. May, 1954. 56:5: 214-216.

"Mr. O'Hanlon is a 38-year old New York City police officer who does a great deal of wordplay detecting on the side. His own hearing impairment prompted him to write this article . . . published with the thought that readers might enjoy sharing the author's findings. The punster policeman explains that the gags on hearing are only a small part of the puns found in Shakespeare's works. He has detected over 3,000 of them which he hopes to publish soon . . ."

HARD OF HEARING--EMPLOYMENT

821. Green, Ruth (480 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.)

Employment counseling for the hard of hearing. Volta Rev. May, 1954. 56:5:209-212.

The author who is head of the vocational guidance and placement services of the New York League for the Hard of Hearing tells of attitudes of employers toward the hard of hearing who are seeking employment, of the need for proper placement of these prospective employees, and the adaptations which can help them to adjust to employment.

HARD OF HEARING--MENTAL HYGIENE

822. Hollender, Marc H., ed.

The hard of hearing patient; somatopsychic conference of the University of Illinois College of Medicine. GP (General Practitioner). June, 1954. 9:6:47-57.

"This is the first of a series of Illinois conferences on somatopsychic subjects to appear in GP."

Participants in the Conference included Franz G. Alexander, Martin L. Pilot, Richard E. Marcus, Francis L. Lederer, Marc H. Hollender, Alfred P. Solomon, Beulah C. Bosselman, Sherman L. Shapiro, Robert Henner, Cecil Riggs, and Maurice Snitman. A case history of a 40-year-old, married white woman of Italian descent is presented, with her reactions to her deafness and to wearing a hearing aid, her family relations, and her withdrawal from outside contacts. She accepted her hearing loss with placidity and reacted similarly to increased hearing provided by the aid.

HEART DISEASE

823. Hellerstein, Herman K. (2065 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland 6, Ohio)

Rehabilitation of patients with heart disease, by Herman K. Hellerstein and Elaine Goldston. Postgraduate Med. Mar., 1954. 15:3:265-278. Reprint.

A discussion of the factors important in the rehabilitation of patients with heart disease--nature and course of the disease, emotional reaction, iatrogenic disability, vocational features, and other diseases of significance. The integration of medical, psychiatric, social, vocational and occupational services calls for the team approach. A plan is presented in detail for the prevention of iatrogenic disability and cardiac neurosis, to hasten physical and emotional rehabilitation, and to minimize the effects of excessive bed rest. The part played by various members of the team in the acute and convalescent phases of rehabilitation, and during the patient's return to the work world, are discussed.

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL)

824. Adams, Forrest H. (Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif.)

Observations on the physique and growth of children with congenital heart disease, by Forrest H. Adams, George W. Lund, and Robert B. Disenhouse. J. Pediatrics. June, 1954. 44:6:674-680.

A summarization of three previous papers dealing with analysis of height and weight data in patients with patent ductus arteriosus, tetralogy of Fallot, and pulmonary stenosis without cyanosis, with additional observa-

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL) (continued)

tions on the problem in patients with interatrial septal defect, interventricular septal defect, and coarctation of the aorta. Data on 229 children have been reviewed, using the Wetzel Grid technique. Conclusions were that in general children with congenital heart disease do not necessarily have abnormal growth either in terms of physique or rate of growth. Where growth retardation is marked, it is thought to be due primarily to genetic or in utero factors. Emotional factors can be an important secondary cause of poor growth.

HEMIPLEGIA

825. Bearzy, Herman J. (Miami Valley Hosp., Dayton 9, Ohio)

Effective care of the hemiplegic. Phys. Therapy Rev. July, 1954. 34:7:338-342. Reprint.

" . . . A comprehensive program has been presented that utilizes medical and rehabilitation procedures designed to meet the total needs of the patient " The program falls into three phases; the first is concerned primarily with therapeutic measures to save the patient's life during the immediate onset of the stroke. The second consists of medical and physical measures directed toward the residual hemiplegia to minimize pain and spasm, prevent contractures or deformities, and improve neurological function and coordination. In the final phase, physical agents and rehabilitation techniques are employed to restore the patient to usefulness and independence.

826. Mahoney, Florence I. (Kennedy VA Hosp., Memphis 15, Tenn.)

Rehabilitation of the hemiplegic patient; a clinical evaluation, by Florence I. Mahoney and Dorothea W. Barthel. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. June, 1954. 35:6:359-362.

Results of physical medicine rehabilitation treatment of 122 patients suffering from cerebral vascular accidents with hemiplegia are reviewed. A majority of the patients were independent at discharge and it was found that those patients whose rehabilitation was begun within two weeks after the onset of the stroke made better and faster recovery than those started at a later date. Improvement in muscle function of the upper extremity and in power of hand grip while under treatment was significant. A discussion by Lt. Col. Raoul C. Psaki is included.

HOBBIES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

See 900.

HOME ECONOMICS

827. Connecticut. University. Schools of Home Economics, Business Administration and Physical Therapy

Handicapped homemakers; proceedings, Leader's Workshop on Principles of Work Simplification Applied to Problems of Physically Handicapped Homemakers, June 14-20, 1953. Washington, D. C., Off. of Vocational Rehabilitation, 1954. 97 p. illus. Planographed.

A report of a seven-day conference, sponsored by the Schools of Home Economics, Business Administration, and Physical Therapy of the University of Connecticut, in cooperation with the Conn. Heart Assn., the Conn. Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Schools of Nursing, of Physical

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Education, and the Division of University Extension, Conn. State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation and the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Summaries of lectures and laboratory demonstrations cover motion and time study applied to homemaking, work simplification for the disabled, and a limited survey of research material on the problem of the cardiac homemaker. The book furnishes lists of agencies and institutions concerned with disabled homemakers' problems, a film list, various bibliographies on work simplification for the handicapped, popular books about the handicapped, sources of equipment and an annotated list of the research studies. State rehabilitation workers, public and volunteer workers with the handicapped, and communities interested in aiding the disabled housewife will find this book a valuable resource.

Distributed by the U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.

HOMEBOUND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

828. Culbertson, Polly

Kindergarten in the kitchen. Haddonfield, N. J., Bancroft School, c1954. 64 p. illus.

In this account of a mother's efforts to help her five year old son who was left with a marked aphasia after a virulent infection blacked out the hearing and speech centers of the brain, Mrs. Culbertson gives easy, informal and very clear instructions for the teaching methods used in solving her child's educational problems. She lists inexpensive materials and equipment to be made at home, methods for sense training, and gives instructions on teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. Many suggestions are made for recreational and handwork activities. The book which was inspired by a visit to Bancroft School is prefaced by a statement from the School's principal, Mrs. Jenzia C. Cooley. This is more than just a manual or how-to-do-it book; it is the record of an actual experience of what can be accomplished without special training through the use of simple materials and teaching aids.

Available from the Bancroft School, Haddonfield, N. J., at \$1.00 a copy.

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS

829. Dodd, E.

The teacher on a children's hospital ward. Almoner. June, 1954. 7:3: 83-87.

A hospital-school teacher in England tells of some of her experiences with hospitalized children, their needs, and how the teacher may bring experiences new to them. She points out qualities which the hospital-school teacher should have to be successful in her work.

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS--SURVEYS

830. International Council for Exceptional Children (1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

Report on a survey of 559 hospitals in the United States. Washington, D. C., The Council (1954). 9 p. Mimeo.

Submitted by Committee on the Hospitalized Child, Mildred H. Walton, Chairman.

HOSPITAL SCHOOLS--SURVEYS (continued)

Reports findings of a survey of 559 hospitals in the United States which stated they had an educational program for children. Statistical data give information on the location of hospitals, opportunities for practice teaching in hospitals, and the inadequacy of educational and recreational activities for hospitalized children. Recommendations for further studies, for the establishment of standards for setting up new programs and improving old ones, on publicizing the needs of hospitalized children, and for the expansion of teacher training programs are made.

HOSPITALS--ADMINISTRATION

831. American Academy of Pediatrics

Standards and recommendations for hospital care of newborn infants, full term and premature. Evanston, Ill., The Academy, c1954. 144 p. tabs., diag.

In this revision of the 1947 edition, material has been brought up to date to include new methods adopted in the intervening years, with some procedures simplified and new recommendations added. The manual defines optimum standards for procedures to safeguard the physical well-being of the newborn infant and produce wholesome and normal relationships between the child and his environment. It covers recommendations on medical service and policies, nursing services, physical facilities, preparation for home care, health examinations for personnel, rooming-in plan, operating procedures, and feeding instructions. Statistical tables on fetal and neonatal mortality are included in the appendix.

Available from American Hospital Association, 18 E. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill., at \$1.50 a copy.

LARYNGECTOMY

832. Gardner, Warren H. (11206 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio)

They will talk again. Nursing Outlook. June, 1954. 2:6:314-315.

Discusses briefly some of the details of preoperative and postoperative management of the laryngectomee who can, with careful preparation before and after the operation, regain his ability to speak. The work of the Lost Chord clubs as a source of inspiration and encouragement to laryngectomees is cited.

LEG

833. Kite, J. H. (490 Peachtree St., NE, Atlanta 3, Ga.)

Torsion of the lower extremities in small children. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. June, 1954. 36-A:3:511-520.

A discussion of the etiology, signs and symptoms, tests for, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of medial, lateral, and unilateral torsions of the lower extremities. Congenital torsion differs from acquired both in etiology and treatment which the author explains. Sleeping and sitting habits produce acquired medial, lateral and unilateral torsion; treatment consists in breaking these faulty habits.

834. Knight, Robert A. (869 Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.)

Developmental deformities of the lower extremities. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. June, 1954. 36-A:3:521-527, 558.

LEG (continued)

Contains an outline of deformities associated with certain habitual sleeping or sitting positions and play habits. Some of the deviations disappear with normal development under favorable conditions or symmetrical activity; since it is not always possible to predict which malalignments will disappear spontaneously, treatment is recommended to correct objectionable twists and bowings and to prevent the development of other deformities.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

835. Satter, George (The Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

Retarded adults who have developed beyond expectation; Part I, Intellectual functions, by George Satter and Eugene McGee. Training School Bul. May, 1954. 51:3:43-55.

The first of a series of articles describing the characteristics of a group of mentally retarded adults who are functioning at a higher level than was predicted from their psychometric performances at the time of admittance to the School. This group is compared with another group which has not shown these characteristics; comparisons are made primarily in terms of performance on intellectual tasks. These "late developers" are shown to be superior to the mentally retarded in both verbal and performance subject matters of the tests. Intellectual differences are also reflected in attainments on the Vineland Social Maturity Scale.

836. Satter, George (Vineland Training School, Vineland, N. J.)

Retarded adults who have developed beyond expectation; Part II, Non-intellectual functions, by George Satter and Eugene McGee. Training School Bul. June, 1954. 51:4:67-81.

The second of a series of articles describing and explaining characteristics of a group of mentally retarded adults who have developed beyond expectation at admission. The group is compared with a matched group which showed no such developmental trends; tests used were an object-sorting test, a level-of-aspiration test, the Bender-Gestalt and the H-T-P. The "late developers" consistently exhibit higher levels of maturity on all functions investigated. Results are presented in terms of differences between groups on scores; discussion of the inter-relationships of the variables which are discriminative is postponed for a further article which will include the final interpretation of the findings.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT--GREAT BRITAIN

837. Hilliard, L. T. (Fountain Hosp., London, Eng.)

Resettling mental defectives; psychological and social aspects. Brit. Med. J. June 12, 1954. 4875:1372-1374.

Reports on a 10 year experiment with a group of adult female defectives who had been classed by a previous institution as unsuitable for license to work outside in the community. After transfer to another institution, it was decided to allow them this privilege; from the group of 175, 140 have found employment in the community and 101 have been discharged permanently from the institution. Factors of illegitimacy, lack of proper education, confusion over their intelligence quotients and the effects of freedom on their social adjustment are discussed. Many of the restrictions imposed while on license are outmoded and it is suggested that special hostels be set up for discharge patients where they may receive guidance while employed.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

838. Jaeger-Lee, Dorothy S. (927 Pershing Dr., Silver Springs, Md.)

Effect of L(+) glutamic acid on mental growth, by Dorothy S. Jaeger-Lee (and others). Diseases of the Nervous System. Dec., 1953. 14:12:368-375. Reprint.

Data and conclusions drawn from a study of 51 patients with I.Q. ranging from 37 to 99 who were treated with glutamic acid for mental deficiency. For 15 of the patients data on mental growth were obtained for periods ranging up to 8 years and the mental growth curve was plotted and compared with the curve obtained while on glutamic acid therapy. A significant change in mental growth was found; for the entire group of 51, the mean increase in I.Q. was 13.77 points over a period of 24 months. Comparison with the results of other investigators indicates patients living in home situations or other situations conducive to learning improve on glutamic acid therapy. Institutionalized mental defectives show no improvement.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 828.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN

839. Pringle, M. L. Kellmer (Birmingham University, Birmingham, Eng.)

The Remedial Education Centre, Birmingham University. Brit. J. Phys. Med. June, 1954. 17:6:121-126.

A description of the aims, administration, treatment offered, and research carried out at the Remedial Education Centre which was set up for the training of students in the problems of children of average or above average ability who were failing educationally.

MENTAL DISEASE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

840. U. S. National Institute of Mental Health

Evaluation of psychosurgery; proceedings of the Third Research Conference on Psychosurgery, New York, October 19 and 20, 1951. Washington, D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1954. 172 p. illus., tabs. (Public Health Serv. publ. no. 221)

Reports the proceedings of the last of three meetings in a series initiated on the recommendation of the National Advisory Mental Health Council because of the need for evaluation of this type of treatment for mental and emotional disorders. A detailed evaluation of psychosurgery, its indications, methods, and results is given. This volume also includes a summary of the principal findings of all three meetings. Twenty-eight outstanding representatives from the fields of psychiatry, psychology, neurology, surgery, social work and bio-statistics participated in the Conference.

Available from U. S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at \$1.00 a copy. Proceedings of the First Conference on "Criteria for selection of psychotic patients after surgery," (1951), and of the Second Conference on "Evaluation of change in patients after psychosurgery," (1952) are available from the same source at \$1.00 and 75¢, respectively.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--ETIOLOGY

841. Meyer, Milo G. (801 Washington St., Michigan City, Ind.)

Is multiple sclerosis a manifestation of idioblastic allergy?, by Milo G. Meyer, Alan Johnston, and Arthur F. Coca. Psychiatric Quarterly. Jan., 1954. 28:57-71. Reprint.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--ETIOLOGY (continued)

Reports of 15 cases treated by the authors for the prevention of allergy through the avoidance of pulse-accelerating foods. The evidence suggests an allergic etiology of multiple sclerosis which may, in some cases, be controlled through this method. Cases have been in almost all instances examined carefully by competent internists and neurologists outside the writers' own clinic; some details as to degree of incapacity and neurological findings are given, as well as the subjective complaints.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

842. Aird, Robert B. (Univ. of Calif. School of Med., San Francisco 22, Calif.)

The present status of multiple sclerosis. Current Med. Digest. June, 1954. 21:6:35-40.

Since no specific test for multiple sclerosis exists, Dr. Aird recommends a thorough neurological study and evaluation by an experienced neurologist to confirm diagnosis. He discusses various therapies and drugs used in treating the disease, citing studies on etiologic theories.

This is an original article prepared for this journal. A list of references will be sent upon request.

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS--MENTAL HYGIENE

843. Tarlau, Milton (9934 67th Rd., Forest Hills, N. Y.)

The attitude of the patient toward multiple sclerosis. N. Y. State J. Med. Mar. 1, 1954. 54:5:680-682. Reprint.

Statistical information from a survey to determine if patients with the disease should be informed. Of the 327 patients diagnosed, 290 replied in the affirmative. The other two questions included in the survey concerned the advisability of group meetings of multiple sclerosis patients, and their reasons for joining the National Multiple Sclerosis Society. The author concludes his article with his belief that every physician should inform his patients when they contract multiple sclerosis.

MUSCLES--TESTS

844. Lilienfeld, Abraham M. (Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore 5, Md.)

A study of the reproducibility of muscle testing and certain other aspects of muscle scoring, by Abraham M. Lilienfeld, Miriam Jacobs, and Myron Willis. Phys. Therapy Rev. June, 1954. 34:6:279-289. Reprint.

"This report deals with certain aspects of the method of muscle testing used in the National Program for the Evaluation of Gamma Globulin in the Prophylaxis of Paralytic Poliomyelitis in 1953. In view of the need for the determination of severity of disease by about 35 physical therapists in the program, it was considered essential to determine the amount of variability that exists between physical therapists" Results indicated the system has a high degree of reproducibility by different examiners who have received special orientation in the method. A description of methods of the study, a comparison of results obtained, and various indices of severity are included.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

845. Moore, W. F., Jr.

Cardiac involvement in progressive muscular dystrophy. J. Pediatrics. June, 1954. 44:6:683-687.

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY (continued)

"A child with progressive muscular dystrophy and cardiac muscle involvement has been presented. Clinical manifestations in children as reported in the literature have been summarized."--Summary.

MYASTHENIA GRAVIS

846. Macrae, Donald (Univ. of Calif. School of Med., San Francisco, Calif.)

Myasthenia gravis in early childhood. Pediatrics. June, 1954. 13:6: 511-520.

"Four cases of myasthenia gravis in early childhood are reported. One case is congenital and exhibited no fetal movement, suggesting that the myasthenia had an intrauterine onset. The relationship of the myasthenia to the co-existing maternal hyperthyroidism . . . is considered in view of an apparent relationship in adults. That other 'toxic' states may play a part is possible . . ." Published accounts indicate a familial incidence of myasthenia higher in childhood but do not necessarily represent a genetic factor. The myasthenic-like state of children of myasthenic mothers is discussed. Reasons causing difficulty in diagnosis are cited. An abstract in Spanish is included.

NEUROLOGY

847. Fay, Temple (8800 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The thumb as a clinical aid in diagnostic screening of paralysis. J. Am. Med. Assn. June 19, 1954. 155:8:729-732.

Presents a series of thumb tests used in the screening of patients as to the probable character and location of lesions of the brain, spinal cord, or peripheral nerve when weakness or paralysis of the upper extremity and the hand has occurred or been observed. Rapid screening, possible with these tests, makes selection of patients for further detailed study much easier.

848. Terzuolo, C. (Vio Cherosco 15, Torina, Italy)

Cerebellar increase of postural tonus after deafferentation and labyrinthectomy, by C. Terzuolo and H. Terzian. J. Neurophysiology. Sept., 1953. 16:5:551-561. Reprint.

Reports experiments, using decerebrate cats, to determine the effect of cerebellar stimulation on postural tonus of deafferented forelegs.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

849. Ayres, A. Jean (1321 E. 19th St., Santa Monica, Calif.)

Ontogenetic principles in the development of arm and hand functions.

Am. J. Occupational Therapy. May-June, 1954. 8:3:95-99, 121. Reprint.

"Success through practical application and logic suggests the possibility of basing the development of hand and arm function in physical disability cases on ontogenetic development. The utilization of this principle in physical medicine does not preclude the use of other neurological principles. On the other hand, several principles can be utilized advantageously at one time. This paper has attempted to suggest the general plan of treatment as it would follow the initial development of upper extremity motor skills in the normal child."--Summary.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY--PERSONNEL

850. American Occupational Therapy Association (33 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.)

Administrative practices and personnel policies. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. May-June, 1954. 8:3:128-129. Reprint.

Defines occupational therapy and qualifications for employment, duties of therapists and related personnel, and covers policies on professional development, workload, salaries, vacations, sick leaves, holidays, insurance, and termination of employment. A brief list of additional information available from the Association is included.

Available in reprint form from the Association at 15¢ each.

OLD AGE--MEDICAL TREATMENT--MICHIGAN

851. Michigan. Michigan State Medical Society

Preventive geriatrics. J. Mich. State. Med. Soc. May, 1954. 53:5: 507-536.

"This presentation represents a new type of project. It is best described as a panel discussion carried on by mail. The panel was made up of the discussants quoted and the members of the Geriatrics Committee . . . " Ideas of the Committee as a whole, of individual Committee members, and of discussants are presented on all aspects of geriatrics. Included in the contributions are articles by A. B. C. Knudson on the rehabilitation role, by Edward L. Compere on orthopedic problems associated with the process of aging, and by Howard A. Rusk and Michael M. Dasco on physical medicine and rehabilitation in the prevention of disabling conditions in the later years.

PAIN

852. Couston, T. A.

Indifference to pain in low-grade mental defectives. Brit. Med. J. May 15, 1954. 4871:1128-1129.

"Seven cases of surgical and medical conditions occurring in low-grade mental defective patients are reported. In the normal patient these conditions are associated with pain of severe degree. In these mentally defective patients there was a marked indifference to pain, although some discomfort was felt in a few cases. An explanation has been advanced for this indifference to pain on the theory of frontothalamic projection fibres associated with cortical areas 9, 10, and 12 being defectively developed or in defective development of these cortical areas themselves. A comparison has been drawn between the condition of congenital universal indifference to pain and the cases in the above series."--Summary.

PARALYSIS

853. Kabat, Herman (Maimonides Hosp., 2356 Sutter Ave., San Francisco, Calif.)

Proprioceptive facilitation therapy for paralysis, by Herman Kabat and Margaret Knott. Physiotherapy. June, 1954. 40:6:171-176.

International Congress Lecture.

A discussion of the benefits of neuromuscular activity in improving function in patients with paralysis and some of the techniques of proprioceptive facilitation. These techniques are particularly advantageous for neuromuscular rehabilitation of infants and young children, restoring the power

PARALYSIS (continued)

and endurance of paralyzed muscles and accelerating the training of motor skills. In normal persons the techniques have been found useful in correcting habit patterns of posture and gait. Dr. Kabat stresses that several months specialized training is necessary for the application of proprioceptive facilitation therapy, and the methods require close medical supervision by specially trained physicians.

PARAPLEGIA

854. Munro, Donald (818 Harrison St., Boston 18, Mass.)

The rehabilitation of patients totally paralyzed below the waist, with special reference to making them ambulatory and capable of earning their own living; V. An end-result study of 445 cases. New Eng. J. Med. Jan. 7, 1954. 250:1:4-14. Reprint.

Presents statistics gathered in a survey of patients treated in the Neurosurgical Department of the Boston City Hospital; follow-up varied from a few hours to over twenty years, figured from the time of injury. With the exception of 15 veterans, all were victims of civilian accidents. Information is given on age and sex, mortality rate, results of rehabilitation, employment, bladder and bowel control, ambulation, sexual capacity, complications, and the psychological problems due to disabling illness. Treatment of the bone injury played virtually no part in the rehabilitation of these patients. Rehabilitation is expensive but infinitely less than no rehabilitation. Costs of such a program are contrasted to compensation payments which insurance companies would otherwise have to meet.

PARENT EDUCATION

855. Korsch, Barbara (N. Y. Hosp.-Cornell Med. Center, New York, N. Y.)

Pediatric discussions with parent groups, by Barbara Korsch, Lewis Fraad, and Henry L. Barnett. J. Pediatrics. June, 1954. 44:6:703-717.

Describes techniques used and some of the content of discussions with parent groups whose children had nephrosis and diabetes, and with parents of new-born infants. Discussed are some of the benefits, hazards and potentialities of group discussions for parents and professional staff members.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--SPECIAL EDUCATION--CONNECTICUT

856. Simpson, Dorothea (Conn. State Board of Education of the Blind, Hartford 15, Conn.)

A veteran agency in a unique service. New Outlook for the Blind. June, 1954. 48:6:179-184.

Connecticut, which has the oldest state agency for the blind in the United States, provides services for children and youth with vision of 20/200 who are not attending special classes. The writer, who is educational supervisor for the blind, tells of the needs of the individuals she serves and practical ways of meeting them.

POLIOMYELITIS--ETIOLOGY

857. Siegel, Morris (248 Baltic St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.)

Risk of paralytic and nonparalytic forms of poliomyelitis to household contacts, by Morris Siegel and Morris Greenberg. J. Am. Med. Assn. May 29, 1954. 155:5:429-431.

POLIOMYELITIS--ETIOLOGY

"This study on multiple cases of poliomyelitis in households in New York City reveals two relationships between the initial type of disease in the household and the outcome among household contacts. First the probability that more than one case will develop in a family is greater when the initial case is paralytic than when it is nonparalytic and the age span of susceptibility is increased. Second, the prognosis of subsequent cases that develop in the affected households is worse both for life and for paralysis if the initial case is paralytic. The explanation of these results is speculative"--Summary and Conclusions.

POLIOMYELITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

858. Stimson, Philip M. (25 Claremont Ave., New York 27, N. Y.)

Poliomyelitis aphorisms. J. Pediatrics. June, 1954. 44:6:607-615.

". . . In this paper an attempt is made to express in dogmatic form and without appreciable discussion a number of observations and conclusions on which most poliomyelitis authorities agree" Statements concern signs and symptoms, causes of breathing difficulty, and treatment. This paper was read before the New Orleans Graduate Medical Assembly, May 9, 1954.

POLIOMYELITIS--MENTAL HYGIENE

859. Peet, Robert M. (Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.)

Some psychologic aspects of prolonged care in the treatment of poliomyelitis, by Robert M. Peet, Howard P. Rome, and Earl C. Elkins. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. June, 1954. 35:6:341-349.

An account of some of the problems encountered in the management of patients with the residuals of poliomyelitis, with reference to special difficulties arising in the sphere of interpersonal relationships among patients, their special nurses, and the general-duty nurses as well as various ancillary hospital personnel and medical attendants. Psychologic reactions of respirator patients in three stages of the disease are described. Education of nurses through group discussions is a therapeutic measure fostering better nurse-patient relationships. Important features of a planned program are mentioned. A discussion of the paper by Dr. Jack Meislin is included.

860. Prugh, Dane G. (300 Longwood Ave., Boston 15, Mass.)

Emotional aspects of the respirator care of patients with poliomyelitis, by Dane G. Prugh and Consuelo K. Tagiuri. Psychosomatic Med. Mar.-Apr., 1954. 16:2:104-128. Reprint.

A report of a study of a group of patients with respiratory paralysis resulting from poliomyelitis and necessitating care in a special respirator unit. Patterns of psychological reactions of patients and families to the incapacitating character of the illness and specific defense mechanisms employed by individual patients were studied. Suspected interrelationships between the emotional state of individual patients and their cardiorespiratory functions within the limits of the disease were explored. Methods of management by ward personnel and psychiatric techniques were tested for effectiveness in helping families and patients achieve adequate adjustment to the effects of illness.

POLIOMYELITIS--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

861. Wendland, Leonard V. (Rancho Los Amigos Respiratory Center for Poliomyelitis, Hondo, Calif.)

A preliminary study of frustration reactions of the post-poliomyelitic. J. Clinical Psychology. July, 1954. 10:3:236-240. Reprint.

A paper reporting the reactions of a group of 82 post-poliomyelitic patients to frustrating situations as reflected in their responses on the Rosenzweig Frustration Study and a comparison of the groups' reactions with the Rosenzweig normative group. Some differences between the two groups were found at statistically significant levels, indicating trends in the responses of post-poliomyelitic patients.

PSYCHOTHERAPY

862. Blank, H. Robert (772 W. 168th St., New York 32, N. Y.)

Countertransference problems in the professional worker. New Outlook for the Blind. June, 1954. 48:6:185-188.

A discussion of some of the countertransference reactions seen in workers with the blind and physically handicapped, the most common of which is over-identification. Blindness also arouses anxiety in some workers. Improvement in the selection, training, education and supervision of professional workers can help to solve the problem. Psychoanalysis is recommended for workers who wish to utilize their maximum capacities.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

863. Research Council for Economic Security (111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Illinois)

18 years of public assistance, 1936-1953; a review of the five assistance programs from their inception through 1953. Chicago, The Council, 1954. 43 p. charts, tabs. (Publ. no. 99). \$1.00.

The original intent of the five assistance programs--Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, and General Assistance--is discussed, with information on financial cost and the current approaches to areas of insecurity for which they are intended to provide. The study considers a number of questions and problems likely to arise if future development follows patterns of the past. A number of alternatives and areas of approach to the problem are suggested.

RECREATION--EQUIPMENT

864. Hottenstine, Ellynmae (Leesport, Penn.)

Trapeze for toys. Crippled Child. June, 1954. 32:1:19.

Describes briefly a "toy trapeze"--two wooden uprights with a rope or dowel stick suspended between them--which can either be fastened permanently to the standing table, chair tray or extensions of the chair arms, or made removable. Toys are fastened with ribbons to the trapeze. The apparatus is not difficult to make and can be quite inexpensive. It has been used successfully to teach self-feeding to blind and physically handicapped children who lack motivation.

REHABILITATION

865. American Public Health Association

Action areas in rehabilitation. Am. J. Public Health. June, 1954. 44:6:741-749.

REHABILITATION (continued)

Contents: Developing rehabilitation services, Morton L. Levin. - Rehabilitation interests of a voluntary agency, Hart E. Van Riper. - Coordinated planning in the community, William F. Stearns.

Papers presented at the Eighty-First Annual Meeting of the Association discuss 1) the development of rehabilitation services as a public health problem 2) what the voluntary agency can do to help meet the rehabilitation problem in the community, and 3) the case history of a community rehabilitation center (Saranac Lake Rehabilitation Guild).

866. Linck, Lawrence J.

Cripples. Chicago, Natl. Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults (1954). 16 p.

As written for publication in Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Gives statistics on prevalence and types of disabilities, discusses causes and prevention of crippling, the place of cripples in society, and rehabilitation programs in the United States and foreign countries. Also discussed are such aspects as the economic and social benefits of rehabilitation, employment of the handicapped, special education for crippled children, programs of voluntary organizations, United States governmental and international governmental programs for the handicapped.

Single copies available free from the Library of the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

867. New York. Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, New York City (345 E. 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.)

Gains and goals; where we stand in the fight against some of the crippling conditions of childhood and what we still must do, compiled by Herbert Yahraes. New York, The Assn., 1954. 34 p. Planographed.

A booklet describing briefly cerebral palsy, epilepsy, muscular dystrophy, rheumatic fever, and congenital malformations, what is being done to prevent and treat them, and some of the psychological problems associated with the various conditions.

868. Wiesner, Margaret M.

A national challenge. Nursing World. May, 1954. 128:4:27-30.

A research paper prepared for the Marquette University Sociology Department's contest in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, on the rehabilitation of the handicapped. The magnitude of the problem of rehabilitating the nation's handicapped persons is outlined and the economic benefits to the nation and the handicapped personally is shown. Social prejudice, lack of adequate second injury provisions, and ignorance of the residual abilities of the handicapped hamper their employment. Selective placement by industry and the evaluation of residual capacity by competent doctors can restore a large group of potential labor to productive lives.

REHABILITATION--GREAT BRITAIN

869. The disabled. Lancet. June 5, 1954. 266:6823:1172-1173.

An editorial discussing the present provisions made by Great Britain to aid the disabled in obtaining adequate treatment and employment, pointing out some of the inadequacies of the system.

REHABILITATION--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

A report, with recommendations for solving the problems, drawn up by the Central Council for the Care of Cripples and submitted to the Inter-departmental Committee of Inquiry on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (Piercy Committee), is available on request from the Council, 34 Eccleston Sq., London S. W. 1, England.

REHABILITATION--ILLINOIS

870. Illinois. Commission for Handicapped Children (160 N. La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois)

The handicapped child in the mainstream; proceedings of the Tenth Governor's Conference on Exceptional Children, Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, September 25, 1953. Chicago, The Commission (1954). 111 p.

". . . Conference discussion focused on ways to insure the handicapped child against segregation and isolation in his daily activities while assuring him, at the same time, the special services he may need in order to develop into a useful, well-adjusted adult" Discussion leaders were those with first hand experience in coordinating programs for the handicapped child with those for other children in their communities.

REHABILITATION--KENTUCKY

871. Kentucky. The Co-ordinating Council for the Study of Handicapped Children Kentucky Conference on Handicapped Children, sponsored by . . . and The Nemours Foundation . . . October 22, 23, 1953, Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky. Louisville, The Council, 1953. 119 p.

Gives reports of discussion groups and speeches made by authorities in the field of rehabilitation. The purpose of the Conference was to determine the resources, facilities, and services now available for handicapped children in Kentucky, to determine elements of an adequate program for care, treatment, and education of the handicapped child, to list problems of existing services and unmet needs and to recommend ways of meeting these. Among prominent speakers were: Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, President of the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, Dr. George G. Deaver of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York, Mr. Ray Graham, Director of Education of Exceptional Children, Illinois, and Dr. Alfred R. Shands, Jr., Medical Director of the Alfred I. duPont Institute, who summarized the findings of the Conference.

REHABILITATION--NEW YORK

872. Wallace, Helen M. (125 Worth St., New York, N. Y.)

New York City's program for the handicapped child. N. Y. State J. Med. Feb. 15, 1954. 54:4:512-518. Reprint.

Gives statistics on the current knowledge of the number of handicapped children in New York City and describes various services available under the program of the Bureau for Handicapped Children. These services include medical rehabilitation, a hospital consultation program, diagnostic and consultation services, as well as special educational placement. Newer services are those for patients with poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy, cleft palate, children with convulsive disorders, and those with speech and hearing problems.

REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL

See 850; 862.

REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

873. United Nations. Department of Social Affairs

Services for the physically handicapped. New York, United Nations, 1954. 31 p. illus. (1954. IV. 10)

" . . . This brochure is designed to provide a brief summary of the subject for the general public and for those who take part in the work of the governmental and voluntary agencies which can lead in the development of services for the physically handicapped" Discussed are the problems of physical handicap, society's responsibility and how the community should organize to provide services, both for prevention and treatment.

Available from International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y., at 25¢ a copy.

REHABILITATION CENTERS

874. Redkey, Henry (Off. of Voc. Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.)

The community rehabilitation center. J. Rehabilitation. May-June, 1954. 20:3:14-15, 18-20, 29-30.

Defines services provided by a rehabilitation center and analyzes the community rehabilitation center, its functions, organization and financing, and relationships with the community and the vocational rehabilitation agency. The purpose of such a center is to furnish a team approach and intensive service in handling two basic problems--the provision of adequate evaluation and diagnosis and the rendering of enough service at the right time.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--DENMARK

875. Jacobsen, Holger (Hald Rehab. and Convalescent Centre, Hald, Jutland, Denmark)

Denmark provides home for convalescents. Red Cross World. Apr.-June, 1954. 35:2:21-22.

A description of the Rehabilitation Centre at Hald which the National Red Cross of Denmark started 30 years ago to provide care and treatment for people of modest means. An abandoned World War I prisoner-of-war camp hospital was converted to this use; 60,000 persons have been treated at the Centre since 1922.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--MASSACHUSETTS

876. Featherstone, M. A. (175 Berkeley St., Boston 17, Mass.)

An insurance man takes a look at rehabilitation. Crippled Child. June, 1954. 32:1:22-23.

The Claims Manager of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company describes briefly the program of their rehabilitation center in Boston, the human and economic benefits resulting from the work. Average savings in the more dramatic cases pay the cost of operating the center, the writer states.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--NEW YORK

877. Canning, Austin J. (N. Y. State Rehab. Hosp., West Haverstraw, N. Y.)
New York State Rehabilitation Hospital, by Austin J. Canning and
Benjamin A. Silsbee. Health News, N. Y. State Dept. of Health. June,
1954. 31:6:5-9, 13-14.

Describes types of patients served at the Hospital, services rendered, staff, and admission policies. The entire issue of Health News is devoted to the subject of rehabilitation and includes, on p. 15, an article titled "Rehabilitation and the General Practitioner," by Henry Morelewicz, Director of Physical Medicine at the Chronic Disease Research Institute, University of Buffalo.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--DESIGNS AND PLANS

878. Adventure in rehabilitation; new institute promotes far-reaching plan for returning the handicapped to normal environment. Hospitals. June, 1954. 28:6 (Part I):74-77.

Rehabilitation Institute, Montreal Convalescent Hospital, Montreal, Canada.

Gives projected plans for the new million-dollar, four-story building which will eventually house the Institute which is neither a convalescent hospital nor a nursing home, although many long-term patients are anticipated. It works actively with hospitals where beds are available for the first phase of rehabilitation and operates an outpatient clinic. Floor plans are included, with a brief discussion of personnel, administration, and operational techniques.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS--DESIGNS AND PLANS

879. Cruickshank, William M. (Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.)

Syracuse University meets the challenge of the exceptional child. 6 p. Reprint.

Reprinted from: 1954-55 American School and University.

A description with illustrations and floor plans of the Special Education building at Syracuse University which was dedicated on February 27, 1953. The article tells how architectural details of the building aid in the efficient provision of services provided at the University for exceptional children. The University program provides facilities for important research, teaching, and direct clinical services.

SCOLIOSIS

880. Farkas, Aladar (133 E. 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.)

The pathogenesis of idiopathic scoliosis. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. June, 1954. 36-A:3:617-654.

Characteristic features of scoliosis as revealed in roentgenograms are described; the two characteristics which practically defy any correction--penetration and compression--are the basic traits of idiopathic scoliosis. They are discussed in detail, with numerous roentgen plates illustrating the study. Dr. Farkas believes atrophy may be the primary pathological process in scoliosis. A distinction is made between idiopathic scoliosis of the thoracic and lumbar spine. Prognostically the most serious cases are those in which congenital anomalies in the lumbar segment are combined with the pathological process encountered in the thoracic type of the deformity.

SEGREGATION AND NONSEGREGATION

See 870.

SOCIAL WELFARE--PROGRAMS

See 901.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

See 902.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--NEW JERSEY

881. Jochem, Charles M. (N. J. School for the Deaf, West Trenton, N. J.)

State survey on the education of handicapped children. Educ. Bul., N. J. Dept. of Education. May, 1954. 25:3:151-152.

A brief presentation of data collected in a recent survey of physically and mentally handicapped school children in New Jersey. The survey established a central registry of all these pupils, their distribution by counties, classified by handicap and type of education now being received. Statistics give the number requiring special education, the number now receiving adequate special education, number of each classification of handicap, and distribution of services in counties.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--DIRECTORIES

See 898.

SPORTS

882. Schweikert, Harry A. (101 Hay Ave., Nutley 10, N. J.)

The history of wheelchair basketball. Paraplegia News. May, 1954. 8:5:4. Together with: Wheelchair basketball rules and definitions, p. 5.

A brief sketch of the beginning of wheelchair basketball, its spread from Veterans hospitals to civilian handicapped, champions in the National Paralyzed Veterans tournaments and the creation of a National Wheelchair Basketball Association. The sport has become so popular that it has spread to England where an International Olympic for the disabled has been held. The idea of international competition has been adopted by the World Veterans Federation which will officially sponsor international games in a different country each year.

SURGERY (PLASTIC)

883. Paletta, Francis X. (643 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis 3, Mo.)

Rehabilitation of patients with cancer of the face. Miss. Valley Med. J. Mar., 1954. 76:2:96-100. Reprint.

Primary and secondary objectives of cancer surgery are the curing of the malignancy and the reconstruction of the defect caused by excision. Six case histories are presented with their treatment and reconstruction. Radical neck dissection of lymph nodes is preferably done at the same time the primary tumor is treated. With reconstruction of the face many patients have been rehabilitated to a successful, balanced life.

TUBERCULOSIS--GREAT BRITAIN

884. Hicks, Dorothy

Rehabilitation of the tuberculous. Social Service. June-Aug., 1954. 28:1:19-24.

TUBERCULOSIS--GREAT BRITAIN (continued)

The Welfare of the Disabled. No. 9.

Discusses aspects of rehabilitation for the tuberculous which differ from those with other types of disability, personal factors affecting their rehabilitation, the need for more adequate facilities such as sheltered workshops, home work schemes, training colonies, and convalescent homes, and more and better housing.

TYPING

885. Svensson, Viola W. (N. Y. State Rehabilitation Hosp., West Haverstraw, N. Y.)

Adapted equipment, by Viola W. Svensson and Miriam C. Brennan. Am. J. Occupational Therapy. May-June, 1954. 8:3:114.

Photographs and descriptions are of two additional adaptations of typing apparatus described in Am. J. Occupational Therapy, Nov.-Dec., 1953, p. 256. The attachments are simple to use and have proven especially valuable to a patient entirely unable to utilize his hands and arms. The only aid necessary is the insertion and removal of the paper.

This is the eight of a series of illustrations of apparatus aids for independent activities, as designed and constructed in the occupational therapy department of the New York State Rehabilitation Hospital, West Haverstraw.

VETERANS (DISABLED)

886. World Veterans Federation. Rehabilitation Department (27 rue de la Michodiere, Paris 2e, France)

The principles of rating and evaluating war disabilities. Paris, France, The Federation, 1954. 14 p. (Information serv. report no. 9. Supplement no. 3 to "Comparative report on the legislation affecting disabled veterans and other war victims." WVF-DOC/737, October, 1953) Mimeo.

Presents tables summarizing a representative selection of war disabilities and their respective pension rates. Comparisons of rates according to countries are made but differences in present legislation of five participating countries do not permit full adoption of a uniform schedule of assessment.

887. World Veterans Federation. Rehabilitation Department (27 rue de la Michodiere, Paris 2e, France)

Principles of providing prosthetic appliances and special conveyances to disabled veterans. Paris, France, The Federation, 1954. 19 p. (Information serv. report no. 10. Supplement no. 4 to "Comparative report on the legislation affecting disabled veterans and other war victims." WVF-DOC/737, October, 1953) Mimeo.

This report completes the information on prosthetic services given in the original "Comparative report" and covers regulations in the various countries which govern the issuing of appliances for disability. Part II, concerning the issuing of special motor conveyances, was prepared because of the many requests for information on this subject.

VETERANS (DISABLED)--LEGISLATION

888. World Veterans Federation. Rehabilitation Department

Comparative report on the legislation affecting disabled veterans and other war victims. Paris, France, World Veterans Federation, 1953. 104 p. tabs. (Information Serv. WVF-DOC/737) Mimeo.

VETERANS (DISABLED)--LEGISLATION (continued)

"The present report has been prepared with a view to enabling member associations of the WVF to study the legislation affecting the war victims of as many countries as possible" This report gives changes in legislation up to July, 1953 and follows a provisional report published in December, 1952. Discussed and compared are the general principles of special legislation in the various countries, provisions for medical care, pensions, allowances, methods of payment, vocational rehabilitation, counseling, education, sheltered employment, and miscellaneous benefits. Statistical tables present data on annual pension rates.

Available from World Veterans Federation, 27 rue de la Michodiere, Paris 2e, France.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION--GREAT BRITAIN

889. School of Stitchery and Lace, Bookham. Physiotherapy. June, 1954. 40:6:189.

A brief description of a school of needlework in England which provides training in the making of lingerie, church work and embroideries, household and invisible mending, and dressmaking. Its purpose is to provide handicapped girls with training for future employment. A sheltered workshop is to provide for 12 trained pupils and two staff members.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

890. Kratz, John A. (Off. of Voc. Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.) Vocational rehabilitation, past, present and future in the United States. Bul., Am. Rehabilitation Committee. May, 1954. 2:6:(1-6).

The more significant phases in the development of State-Federal vocational rehabilitation services, instituted in 1920, are reviewed and an interpretation of the trends in this field is made. In the future development of services, he states, it is apparent that community organization and co-operation must be established if an adequate program to meet the needs of all the disabled is to be set up.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION--PENNSYLVANIA

891. Kebach, Lee V. (Pa. State Bur. of Rehabilitation, Harrisburg, Pa.) Vocational rehabilitation in Pennsylvania; a decade of progress, 1943-1953. J. Rehabilitation. May-June, 1954. 20:3:4-7.

The first of three articles which the Journal will publish during 1954 recording significant developments in vocational rehabilitation under the state-federal program, it reports on progress in the ten year period in Pennsylvania. Subsequent articles will deal with the development of the program in an agency for the blind and in the United States as a whole

WALKING--EQUIPMENT

892. Metcalfe, N. A new sledge-type walking apparatus. Physiotherapy. May, 1954. 40:5:153-154.

A description of a walking apparatus made of tubular alloy, weighing a little over 4 pounds and skid-free on all but the most highly polished surfaces. It was devised originally for a patient presenting almost total paralysis of the locomotor system, weak back extensors, and a slight

WALKING--EQUIPMENT (continued)

inadequacy of the left shoulder region resulting from a thoracoplasty operation. Shoulders and arms had not been affected by poliomyelitis suffered ten years previously.

WRITING

893. American Foundation for the Blind

Teaching the blind script-writing by the Marks method; a manual developed by Anna S. Marks and Robert A. Marks. New York, The Foundation, 1954. 23 p. illus. (No. 8, Educational ser.)

Describes a method of instructing the blind and those with poor vision to learn script-writing; the method has been successfully employed with pupils who had never learned to write before attending the authors' classes conducted for adults at the Light Buoy Club of the Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn. A series of exercises is included in this manual.

The Marks Writing Guide is distributed by the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11, N. Y., at \$2.10; in combination with this manual, at \$2.25. The manual alone is priced at 25¢.

New Books Briefly Noted

APHASIA

894. Longerich, Mary Coates

Aphasia therapeutics, by Mary Coates Longerich and Jean Bordeaux. New York, Macmillan Co., 1954. 185 p. \$3.75.

Psychic and anatomical factors are discussed and correlated with the symptomatology and various stages of treatment response. As an aid to careful diagnostic study of the patient, a complete outline of a series of 28 tests is given and a breakdown of the three major classifications of the syndrome--receptive, expressive and amnesic--includes precise terminology of the great variety of manifestations of aphasia. Chapters on therapy give step-by-step procedures, with actual lists of one- and two-syllable nouns, action words, and sensory words to be used in treating a variety of cases, as well as procedures for hypnotherapy. Other chapters discuss psychological aspects of aphasia therapy, speech and language prognosis, and the nurse's attitude toward the aphasic patient. Dr. Fred B. Moor in the Foreword says: "The text is concise yet replete with detailed instructions as to just how speech rehabilitation is done. The importance of careful preliminary diagnostic study as a basis for aphasia therapeutics has been commendably stressed. The book is a valuable addition to the literature on aphasia therapy as well as to the broader field of rehabilitation."

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT)--FICTION

895. Musgrave, Florence

Catherine's bells; illustrated by Zhenya Gay. New York, Ariel Books, c1954. 248 p. illus. \$2.75.

A warm and human story of Catherine, who on her twelfth birthday left the orphan's home to live with Miss Nan on a farm. Although she knew the Home did not offer an ideal existence, she had been happy there, especially after little lame Peter came to stay. His need for love and protection made him turn to Catherine who could not forget him even after adjusting

CHILDREN (DEPENDENT)--FICTION (continued)

to her new life with all its pleasures. When Miss Nan invited him for a visit which ended happily for all three, Catherine felt their "family" was complete. Catherine and Peter are convincingly real characters who meet their individual problems with courage. A story for 10-14 year olds.

CONVALESCENCE--RECREATION

896. Boyd, Neva L.

Hospital and bedside games; rev. ed. Chicago, H. T. FitzSimons Co., c1954. 71 p. illus.

This book contains a large number of tricks, puzzles, card games, and games calling for specified bodily action, all of which are suitable for bedside play. First published in 1919, this revision still includes many parlor and bedside past-time activities that were favorites with children and adults 35 years ago or earlier--and still favorites today. Directions are given in simple terms and fully illustrated with diagrams and solutions wherever necessary.

Available from H. T. FitzSimons Co., 615 N. La Salle St., Chicago 10, Illinois, at \$1.00 a copy.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

897. Hodgson, Kenneth W.

The deaf and their problems; a study in special education. New York, Philosophical Library, 1954. 364 p. \$6.00.

Beginning with a description of the human organs of hearing and of the modern methods of measuring intensity of sounds and the degree of hearing for sounds, the author then gives an historical account, from the sixteenth century onward, of the treatment of the deaf and the use of signs as a means of communication. He traces the rise of alternative methods of education of the deaf and the rivalry between the French method (silent signs) and the German oral method. His account of the various methods of establishing communication will interest all those who work with deaf children and adults.

EDUCATION--DIRECTORIES

898. Sargent, Porter

The handbook of private schools; an annual descriptive survey of independent education. 35th ed. Boston, Porter Sargent, Publishers, 1954. 1228 p. \$8.00.

A listing of 4,500 schools--nearly double the number in the previous edition--with descriptive text which includes for the first time in any publication the current college entrance records of graduates from leading preparatory schools. In addition new material includes statistics on the number of students admitted yearly, estimated costs in addition to tuition charges, separate listing of more than 1,000 nursery and kindergarten schools, a section of more than 1,100 private and diocesan Roman Catholic schools, Canadian resident schools, and a directory of 325 schools and other facilities for exceptional children (pp. 695-773). This latter directory on exceptional children has been greatly expanded due to inquiries from those seeking special education and therapeutic care of the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, and the emotionally disturbed. This section will be

EDUCATION--DIRECTORIES (continued)

published separately with additional listings as a "Directory of Special Schools and Facilities for Exceptional Children," soon to be available from Porter Sargent, Publishers, 11 Beacon St., Boston 8, Massachusetts.

HANDICAPPED--FICTION

899. Sanderson, William E.

Horses are for warriors; illus. by Pers Crowell. Caldwell, Idaho, Caxton Printers, 1954. 183 p. illus. \$3.50.

Combining legends of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians with the few known historical facts, Mr. Sanderson tells the story of the acquisition of the tribe's first horses. In spite of his crippled left foot, Lame Wolf, son of Chief Two Hands, with the aid of another young warrior, Little Elk, captures a small band of strayed Navajo horses. Training them in a hidden valley, he later uses them in a raid on the Shoshone Indians, capturing still more horses and rescuing one of the tribal maidens who had been captured by the enemy. Through these feats, the Nez Perces demanded and received a treaty of peace, increased the tribe's band of horses through trading with the Shoshones, and became rich and influential. A story for the pre-adolescent boy.

HOBBIES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

900. Kingery, Robert E.

How-to-do-it books; a selected guide. 2d ed. rev. New York, R. R. Bowker Co., 1954. 262 p. \$4.50.

A reference guide listing the "know-how" books, pamphlets, government documents and other printed material relating to non-vocational, spare-time, recreational, and homemaking activities of men and women. Although primarily a handbook for booksellers and librarians, it will be found useful to many other seeking information sources. Since the needs and interests of the typical American family have been considered in the selection of subjects to be covered, the book has a place on the home reference shelf. Some out of print material has been included but emphasis is on publications in print and available in the United States.

SOCIAL WELFARE--PROGRAMS

901. Matthews, Mark S.

Guide to community action; a sourcebook for citizen volunteers. New York, Harper & Bros., c1954. 434 p. \$4.00.

In presenting an over-all view of community needs, the author describes procedures for developing effective community organization and suggests plans for a variety of service projects, listing at the end of each chapter sources of information on pamphlets, films, counseling services and other helps available free or at a nominal cost. Programs for activities in the fields of sports and recreation, safety, health, welfare, religion, education, brotherhood, international relations, vocational guidance, the arts, conservation, and government are discussed. A concise guide to parliamentary procedure and a suggested course in effective speech for group leadership are given in the appendices.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

902. Jenks, William F., ed.

The atypical child; proceedings of the second annual workshop on Special Education of the Exceptional Child, conducted at the Catholic University of America from June 12 to June 23, 1953. Washington, D. C., Catholic Univ. of America Pr., 1954. 302 p. Planographed. Paperbound.

Contains the papers delivered at the morning sessions of the workshop, together with brief summaries of the six seminar groups. Subjects covered included aspects of special education for various types of handicaps--physical, mental, social, and psychological--remedial reading, vocational guidance, occupational therapy, psychological evaluation of the physically handicapped, and limitations of group tests of intelligence. Seminar groups discussed mental retardation, remedial reading, cerebral palsy, social maladjustment of the child, organization of a diagnostic and therapy clinic, speech correction, and arts and crafts. Contains a general bibliography.

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